revers Theatre-Colored Minetral Nactor & Binl's Gordon Course Madison Square Gordon Conce They Paster's Theatre - Variety,

Obtaining Things Not Sought After.

We spoke yesterday of the excellence which has characterized the orations and addresses delivered on widely varying occasions by the Hon. Horatio SEYMOUR for several years past. We believe the orations and addresses have had much to do with his reaching the exalted position which he now occupies in the general estimation of the people. No other man in the country stands as high as he does to-day. If he would accept the nomination for Governor of this State it would be useless for any one to run against him. No Democrat would think of opposing him for United States Senator. And if he could be persuaded to run as the Democratic candidate for Presi-

conclusion. Yet at one time there was not probably more ambitious man in the State than Mr. SEYMOUR-not one who would have been more gratified by an election to the Presi-

dent his nomination would be a foregone

But then Mr. SEYMOUR was a partisan with narrower views than he has now. The softening influences of time and of a withdrawal from active political warfare have modified and enlarged his ideas; and now his undimmed greatness shines forth in everything he does, whether it be an address on cheesemaking, a letter on politics,

or an exhortation to State prison convicts. Now when this distinguished statesman has outlived his ambition, and is past seeking anything, everything is placed at his

The Education of Our Princes.

A Philadelphia newspaper makes a pretty pleture of a band of "dapper looking chaps, whose white skull caps and brass-buttoned jackets have been the admiration of Chestnut street since Wednesday last." They were cadet engineers from the Annapoli Naval School, on their summer cruise among the machine shops for the knowledge and experience that are to qualify them to take charge of engines and boilers in the steam men-of-war of the American navy.

Zamacois's picture of the "Education of a Prince" is instantly suggested. A companion picture and a contrast would be that of these babies from the Annapolis nursery in the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The intelligent, bronzed, black-handed men who build the grand engines that come out of this shop stop their labor and lean on their hammers and wrenches, and look with pity, fun, and sarcasm at this wickedly ridiculous education of American princes in the awful mysteries of steam, and the heavy responsibilities of marine engineering. It has taken sixty-five years to perfect the locomotive, and it is not yet perfected. These black-handed, gray-haired men have lived with the locomotive, as a man lives with his wife, for half a century. They are not yet done with changing the shape, size, and arrangement of the brain of the machine, its boiler. The economy of money and force in feeding the creature with steam, they have not got through studying. Their dreams are troubled with possibly better cut-offs, less noisy escapes, the conversion of smoke into power, the saving of waste steam for uses. Part of their unfinished work on the threshold of old age is to invigorate the freight engine so that it shall economically and speedily do its work on the steep grades and sharp curves of the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains as it does on

Among these grizzled and thoughtful me chanics go the chattering children of the Annapolis Kindergarten, shining in buttons and conspicuous with white caps, taking notes in little books of what their tutor says as he clinically lectures at the bedside of an That success animated Sherman with fresh engine under repair, or generalizes uninstructively over a finished machine.

. Certainly, we will be a nation of idiots to

permit such education of the men to whom the efficiency of our navy in a time of war is to be intrusted. These Kindergarten engineers are to be taken from the Baldwin Locomotive Works to the great machine shop of SELLERS & Co. and there lectured on cupola furnaces, lathes, casting pits, granes, punching and shearing machines. swedges and polishers, in an hour's bewildering tramp through the establishment. To give them the all-important knowledge of fuel that a steam engineer must have, they are to be carried from Philadelphia through the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, and shown how coal is mined, broken, and separated. Having mastered in three days of boisterous travel, noonday lunching, and night dancing with pretty girls, the whole knowledge of the qualities and relative values of our different coals, they are next to be taken to Phœmxville to see angle iron and shapes

rolled, and wrought iron columns and bridges made. Thence the education of these princes is to be moved to the Cold Spring Foundry, simply because it is opposite the West Point Military Academy. There three hundred other boys are at

nurse to text books, learning the art of war in the midst of peace, and acquiring out of primers the knowledge of handling soldiers on fields of battle and winning victories. The two services as constituted are one in humbug, and it is wholly fit that the children of both should fraternize, and have a good time in jointly abusing discipline, and interchanging their methods of shirking duty, breaking rules, and successfully defeating endeavor to educate them into

public usefulness. From the Cold Spring Foundry the practical education of these princes of the republic will be continued at Newburghwhy? at Bridgeport, Conn.-sewing machines are made there; at Providence-the Corliss steam cut-off is made there; at New Bedford-plenty of money and plenty of pretty girls there; finishing up in New England with the best steam engineering

school in all the world. This is Newport. It goes without saying that they will learn twice as much at Newport as they did in the Baldwin Locomotive Works. They will acquire from old professional flirts a knowledge of the art of love; they will inspire from the atmosphere of fashion, elegance, and idleness a thorough sontempt for their profession as a mechanical pursuit, and a separation for life in temper and conscientiousness from the body of | tokens of recognition of American chagrin practical engineers who alone are fit to be over the total failure of our embassy at the trusted with the machinery of war ships Paris Canai Congress are at least amusing. and ocean transit steamers. From Newport the programme is to take these pupils for a finishing clinical lecture to that centre of American steam engineering knowledge and

experience, Washington city. It seems impossible that the people of the fat office. The conferring of foreign orders United States can be cajoled or cheuted into | and titles on American naval effects is also

our navy is that of steam. Sails hereafter are to be simply auxiliary, and sailors in navies are at an end. Steam is to be the motive power in our war ships. Yet we are deliberately pursuing a carefully devised and costly scheme of providing the navy with engineers who are not and can never by any possibility be engineers. Their education makes of them only titled, silkgloved gentlemen. They utterly miss being mechanics

A good steam engineer must be a me chanic. He must be expert in the use of tools. He must practically know metals, and how to work in Iron, steel, brass, and composition with his own hands. This knowledge can only be acquired in a shop, and through an apprenticeship. It is simply impossible to acquire it in a school, and from the lips of a tutor. And it is true that a cadet engineer graduated from the Annapolis Academy cannot get employment on a steamer of the Cunard, the White Star. the Inman, the Fall River. Providence, or Albany day boat lines, as an engineer-inchief or an assistant. He is not qualified for either berth. Yet we commit our men-of-war and our national interests to these incompetent and justly discredited men! The War and Navy Departments have

made a spangled success of divorcing common sense from government in this country

The Coming Campaign in Ohio. It is agreed on both sides that the election n Ohio this fall will be warmly contested and will probably bring out the largest vote that has ever been cast in that State. Although the choice of a Governor is ostensibly the most important object of the struggle between the two parties, it really yields to other considerations. Ohio is one of the so-called pivotal States, and it is of the utmost consequence to the Republicans and to the Democrats alike that the election which precedes the Presidential campaign should be so determined as to make the State reasonably sure in 1880.

In the first place, therefore, it is to be a fight for position next year, and whichever side carries the State will necessarily gain prestige and capital. In the second place, the Legislature will elect a Senator to succeed Mr. THURMAN. The Republicans will make desperate efforts to recover a majority in the Senate, and their hope rests upon gains to be made in Ohlo, New York, New ersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.

Even with all these gains the Republicans would be one short of a majority, for Senator Bruce will go out in 1881, to be certainly replaced by a Democrat from Mississippi. But the margin would be inconveniently narrow for the Democrats, especially if Judge Davis should throw his weight into the scale and make a tie. If this contingency should occur, it may be regarded as most probable, if not quite sure, that KEL-Logo of Louisiana would be voted out of the seat which he holds

The contest in Ohlo is not only important for these reasons affecting national politics, but it also has a personal aspect hardly less considerable. JOHN SHERMAN is a self-announced candidate for President. He is a shrewd and unscrupulous leader, whose qualities in these respects were illustrated in the management of the Returning Board fraud in Louisiana. Without his presence, ald, encouragement, and promises, that grea crime would not have been consummated It was preëminently the work of John Sher-MAN, for WELLS and ANDERSON and their colored confederates were mere tools with which he worked.

He is rich, is backed by the Fraudulent Administration, and is upheld by pet banks and other moneyed powers that have profited enormously by his favor. The necessity of the position which he has assumed compels him to antagonize GRANT, who otherwise would have almost a clear field, but who must now confront all the influence of patronage, and a division in the circles where money is king, and upon which he

largely depended for support. In the first trial of strength in Ohio, SHER-MAN carried his point by the nomination of FOSTER over TAFT as candidate for Governor. The latter really represented GRANT. ture upon carrying Ohio this fall. If he wins, he will be a formidable aspirant for the Republican nomination in 1880, though opposed to the bitter end by CONKLING and BLAINE, who, in spite of their mutual hostility, would make common cause against a

common foe. HAYES would like to be a candidate himself. He was encouraged in that absurd idea by the stalwarts in order to induce him to veto the original Army and Legisla tive bills. His second choice is SHERMAN and he will spare no pains and stop at no means within reach of Executive power to elect Foster and a Republican Legislature in October. Already a very large sum of money has been raised in the Treasury and other departments at Washington, for the preliminary work of the campaign, from the officeholders who were taxed last fall for the Congressional elections. And this is only the beginning of the system of "vol-

untary contributions." The word has been passed round that the assessments will be general, and that refusal will be followed by prompt ejection from office. Civil service reformers now laugh in each other's faces when they meet EVARTS and SCHURZ have come to regard the thing as a practical loke, and have burned their elegant rules. The sham is a

at last self-exposed. Money is to be the great motive power of the campaign on the Republican side. At no former time was money so influential as now in determining elections. The general distress and the corruption in politics have enhanced its influence. The banks and the combinations which have made millions by the adroit favor of JOHN SHERMAN are quite willing to disgorge a part of their gains, with the knowledge that the investment will be more than repaid in the near future.

M. de Lesseps's Sops.

The astute engineer of the Suez Canal has already thrown three sons to the American Cerberus that growls and shows teeth at the portals of Darien.

Warned of American sentiment regarding any European foothold at Panama, M. Dr Lessers has proposed to give Gen. Grant a place as President of the new Interoceanic Canal Company; President Grevy has conferred the Litie of Commander in the Legion of Honor upon Rour-Admiral AMMEN, and of Chevalier in the Legion upon Commander SELPHIDGE and Engineer MENOCAL; while M. PEREIRE has publicly announced that the next vessel of the Compagnie Transatlantique will be called the Seffridge. These Certainly to make Gen. GRANT President of the new canal company would in no respect after any national objections to European political control over the canal

route, although it might furnish him with a

exultation. This class of honors, in fact, is barred by the Constitution, except as specially authorized by Congress, and a considerable portion of the time of each Congress is taken up each year in accommodating the would-be wearers of such honors Nor will the naming of an ocean steame the Selfridge alter the fact that Messri APPLETON, AMMEN, SELFRIDGE, and MENO-CAL went to the Congress laden with the results of ten years of American engineering and surveying on the isthmus, only to find them politely but positively swept aside. The best move of M. DE LESSEPS would be to come here and explain, if he can, how it was, and with what reason, that the plans and the routes which had been sanctioned by naval authorities here were rejected at Paris. If he can demonstrate that these authorities blundered, and that there was good ground for choosing the route which they had considered to be among the least favorable of all, he will have made a better start toward capturing American minds

Judge Cowing's Remarks on the Occa-

for our naval officers.

and pockets than in tossing such sops as a

life office for GRANT and foolish decorations

sion of Sentencing Frank Cosgrove. Miss Cora Sammis, a beautiful but unfortunate girl from Long Island, was killed in this city some time ago by malpractice. One Madame BERGER was convicted as the principal in the commission of the offence, and was sentenced by Judge Cowing to twelve years' hard labor in the State prison -a punishment concurred in by the community as befitting her offence.

Mr. FRANK COSGROVE was indicted as an accessory. He pleaded Guilty many weeks ago. Sentence was suspended until Tuesday, the 8th instant, when, in consideration of the affidavits as to good character and as to the circumstances of the offence, which had been submitted by his counsel in behalf of Cosgrove, Judge Cowing sentenced him to only four years' imprisonment.

In passing sentence upon young Cosgrove, Judge Cowing indulged in remarks of considerable length, in the course of which he is reported to have said;

"The sentence which I passed upon Madame Bangan that which I shall pass upon you, for the reason that, as to her, this this no impour to be her first nor her second offere, but it did appear that she had embarked upon a career of crime, and that her business was that of a professional malpractitioner.

Then Judge Cowing sentenced Madame BERGER for something besides what she was convicted of. He sentenced her for prior offences, not even charged in the indictment. One-half the whole term-six years-we should infer from his remarks, may have been inflicted for these offences for which she was not tried or indicted. Even if she were guilty of them, and had been convicted, possibly she might have shown extenuating circumstances, just as Cosgrove did, to mitigate punishment. But she had no opportunity to do this, because she could have had no warning to show mitigating circumstances in reference to offences with which she did not stand

charged. These observations of the learned Judge Cowing furnish food for reflection both for laymen and lawyers.

We notice with surprise a disposition on the part of our esteemed contemporaries to snicker, as it were, at Senator Conkling's suggestion of Mr. WILLIAM WINDOM as an available Republican candidate for President in cer tain contingencies.

Why should this suggestion excite their risfbles. WINDOM is a bigger man than HAYES. He was born in Ohio. His oratory has some-thing of the width and freshness of the prairies. Politically he is a Stalwart who has still to be convinced that any Republican officeholder has ever stolen a cent of public money; withal his heart bleeds readily for the poor colored man. The Republican National Convention might go further than WINDOM and fare worse.

In any case he is a more eligible candidate than GRANT.

It is reported that the Mr. SEWARD now misrepresenting this country in China has serious thoughts of resigning. If he is a prudent man he will carry these thoughts into effect before Congress meets.

Several policemen were hauled up before the Commissioners yesterday to answer for various offences. But the policeman who hurried the fainting Mrs. SEYMOUR and the Bishop to the station house was not among the number.

Some men will probably make fortunes in wheat this summer. A great many other men will try to and fail. The chances are that the esteemed reader is one of the other men.

The inquest in the SEYMOUR case is now set down for next Saturday. The delay is rather hard on the student witnesses who see their vacation slipping away, but perhaps somebody may then have got hold of a new clue.

Mr. GAUTIER, baker, of Eighth avenue swears that about daybreak last Sunday morning he caught Policeman FRANCIS McCARTHY behind his counter and with his hand in his money drawer. One of his workmen swears to the same effect. The policeman admits that he was in the baker's place, but says that he went in to eatch a burglar, who escaped from him; and that he did not go near the baker's money drawer. McCarthy was committed yesterday in default of \$2,000 bail.

Advice to small investors who are think ing of putting their money into wheat, mining stocks, or railroad wildents: Don't !

A private letter from Valparaiso, printed n the Boston Advertiser, states that when Capt. PRATS and his half dozen of followers leaped from the sinking Esmerabla upon the deck of the Hunsear, he killed the second officer of the Hussear with a pistol shot and severely wounded another officer. This would seem to be evidence enough that the Captain did not board the Hussear with a purpose of surrendering, while it may also account for the malignity with which the Peruvians pursue his memory.

New York's advantages and attractions as a watering place are beginning to be appreclated at last, even by New Yorkers.

It is evident that the convict system in Texas ought to be reformed, if what the Texas newspapers say of it is true. The Austin States man asserts that " of Russian political prison ers confined in the quicksilver mines of Siberia, no such tales can be told as come regarding the treatment of Texas convicts in the forests of Wood County;" and the Dallas Herald says:

"It is had enough, in all conserves, that the eyes of the visitor to and the travelor, through Trans are to negree the very few miles with games of meaning are to negree the every few miles with games of meaning the property of arms of considering which are the enough to be a strictly of a chart, but it is still a creeful the enough these of a chart, and the strictly of the enough the way and a chart, but the schoule the enough to be shocked every two days with the schoule denite of some consider the damp of the guards."

Texas is not the only State in which there is an appailing mertality of convicts. In every State in which convicts are hired out to work in gange, many lose their lives other through the cruelty of the contractors who profit by their labor, or of the guards who are placed in charge of them. Besides, the temptations and opportunities to escape are so frequent that sogres of convicts perish in making the attempt.

The attention of the Jefferson Marke Potice Court yesterday was mainly occupied with the trial of policemen. Roundsman FRANCIS MCCARTRY was balled for examination long endurance of this thing. The future of | far from swelling the America : breast with | on a charge of burglary, and Patrolmen Wil- | over street

LEAN MOOMS and OSCAR WAVES were balled for trial at General Bessions for cruelly diubbins JOHN FETEGRALD.

Unless the New Hampshire Legislature interferes to-day, a man will be hanged before night at Concord, who has been once acquitted and once convicted of the same murder. First tried as the principal, he was found not guilty. and subsequently, upon newly discovered evidence, he was arrested as an accessory, and convicted. The bar of New Hampehire differed as to the constitutionality of the second trial, because it jeopardized his life a second time for the same offence. The highest courts of the State decided that an accessory was not a prin-cipal, even if the punishment is the same. But even greater interest is added to the case by the confession under outh, and after a severe crossexamination, of the witness whose testimony convicted the condemned, that such testimons was perjured. The Governor and his council have refused to interfere, and the last appeal is to be made early this morning to the Legis-

Bishop SEYMOUR has reason to be grate ful that he was not clubbed, dragged through the streets, and thrown into a cell with his head broken, by the policeman who marched him and his sister to the station house.

Congressman ALDRICH of Chicago is reported by the Tribune of that city as saying that the "universal cry" in the late session of Congress "was State rights." The loudest State rights speech made during the session was deivered by Senator ANTHONY of Rhode Island, in defence of the right of that State to deny the suffrage to several thousand citizens because they do not own real estate. Congressman ALDRICH neglected to allude to this fact.

The Base Ball Season.

The base ball season, so far, has been to particularly lively one, both with the League and International clubs. These are the two associations in which are included the professional players of the country, a body of men who of late years have increased in numbers to hundreds.

It is gratifying to report that this season there have been no such flagrant instances of crookedness on the part of players as formerly brought professional base ball into disrepute. The games are now played squarely, and won and lost on their merits, so far as the public can tell; and that they are profitable to their managers is proved by the circumstance that there are more clubs in the League this year than ever before. So many players could not be paid inless the interest in base ball was very great throughout the country, for each club is really pecuniary speculation on the part of a number of stockholders, who put up the money to guarantee the salaries of the players and the other expenses of the club, and get their return from the entrance fees to their games.

An incentive to good playing is furnished by the fact that an accurate record is kept of the performance of each man during the season, and his chances of getting steady employment and of increasing his value to club manager depend on his making a creditable showing It therefore is for the interest of the clubs and the players both to do their best in every game -the clubs, because the nearer they are to th lead in the struggle for the championship pennant the greater the crowd they draw to their contests and the more gate money they take in and the players, because the better the record they make the better their chance of getting good positions in first-rate clubs another season. Probably the clubs and players are beginning to appreciate this, and hence we hear little or nothing of crooked performances.

Up to this time no one club has succeeded in gaining such an advantage that no other is without hope of overcoming it before the season is done. The Chicagoes still maintain their lead, but the Providence men press closely or them, while the old champions, the Bostons, have to content themselves with a third posttion. The record of the games stands thus, so far as these three clubs are concerned; Chi-cago, 24 won, 7 lost; Providence, 21 won, 11 lost; Boston, 17 won, 15 lost. The chances therefore, are in favor of the Chicagoes' carry ing off the championship, which last year and for several previous years was held by the Bostons. But the season has yet a long time to run and the Chicagoes will have to do their best to keep their present advantage.

In the college base ball contests, Yale, which has made so poor a show on the water, has won the championship as far as the colleges col-lectively are concerned, though Harvard consoles herself with the fact that she individually

won her series of games with Yule. There are few more inspiriting games for the the sharp practice, the selling of games by unprincipled players, and the doubt which such conduct created during past seasons, threatened to disgust the public with the whole bust ness and keep them away from the contests. It s fortunate that the club managers and the players themselves have had wisdom enough to see that this must be the result, unless professional games are made so square as to quiet the well-founded suspicions of unfairness, and that this season the evil has been wholly or largely remedied. It would be a shame to let our national game fall into disrepute becaus its practice was in the hands of a score of fel lows who were ready to play well or ill, according as they were paid best.

Troy's Indicted Bank President.

Thoy, July 9 .- D. Thomas Vail, the indicted President of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank, has not all his property out of his hands. This morning two nortrages dated Feb. 1, 1879, were filed in the County mortages dated rep. 1, 1879, were field in the County Clerk's office, one for \$125,080, covering nearly all his real estate, and another for \$15,080, covering all his personal property. The mortages in both in-tances was Arron Var Mark D. T. Vall has also decided his other property, not included a mortages, to his sister, sarah M. Gond. Charles E. Inter-set, the receiver of the broken bank, recently obtained a indigment against D. Thomas Vall for anout \$120,080.

Why they Didn't Print the Declaration.

From the Buleigh Observer, It was asked of us yesterday why the Observerid not wrist on the morning of the Fourth that immortal
decument which may be used the Fourth that immortal
decument which may be used to be common the text tree
states, and wave us. The day we common the text tree
is tax, and wave us. The day
answer was that the Observe was attrait to print it.
The fact is that there is a very important election pending in Oho, and the republication of sor heidlest a shortment the prominciaments of a great Southern is before
177d, in so Bourbon a newspaper as the Observe was
loss of the Oho election, and the Declaration of Independence was not printed.

Grant and Sherman,

Prom the Boston Hernid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The first collision between the Grant and Sterman forces hasde the Republican party in the Bonthern Sailes seems lakely is occur in North Carolina. The men in that State who now control the Republican machine are for the most now control the Republican machine are to the most part tream men, and it let in effect, will send a delegant for the meal National Convention sweather of Scientific Sterman has friends, who are trying to have all the Grant men removed and men who will oppose Grant appointed in their places.

Don't Want to be President. From the Boston Herabl.

MONTREAL, July 7.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, United scates army, is in lown. In an interview to-day on various subjects he said, in reply to a question, wou do he be the local Persident "19h, tim not the man; they near my brother, John Sherman, I do not want to be President. You can give the most simbalic slind of a drain to that, with a very big D. It yes like. I am not trived of my ille and do not want them to worry me to death, as they did Tyler, Harrison Lincoln, and others.

Zach Chaudler Not a Candidate. From the Detroit News.

"I understand," said the reporter, "that you re a preside cardinate or 1880."
No. I am not," said Mr. Commiler.
What I have you positively decline to be a candi-"No. I do not decline. The sies of my icing a candi-date is relievable; so that it would be soourd for me to decline."

He Draws his Salary Regularly.

From the Log-nepart Photon. Vice-President Wheeler was hardly ever in Washington during the scrim session. He is sending the time up in the Africonducts hunting and 6-beg. However, his salary on \$8,0.0 a year is drawn with promptures and requirity.

The Pendon Agency.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please more in where the Pendo. A race for sadders and sailors claims in the cuty of New York can be found and oblice an old lady reader of The Sex. E. H. S. H. S. HROSELYS, July R. On the corner of Exchange place and Han-

coults of Gon. Dument's Tools of Mate rtal Tood in their Construction. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- Gen. Dumont, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, will go to New York in a few days on an inspecting tour along the coast from New York to Maine. Gen. Dumont has been making some interesting ex-Dumont has been making some interesting experiments in testing boiler iron, and thinks he has nearly arrived at perfection in the safety tests of material to be used in the construction of new boilers. So rigidly have those tests been made and improved upon that out of the eight explosions last year not a single one was a new boiler. Two tests are at present required: First, great tensile strength; and second, great power of extension before breaking. In bars properly made, a bit of iron five inches in length will stretch one-quarter of an inch before giving way. This power of extension, when spread throughout the ponderous plates of a boiler, will give great relief in case of dangerous pressure before an explosion would be possible. Gen. Dumont has received some complaints of overcrowding of excursion steamers. He will soon call, if necessary, the attention of local inspectors to his rigid order of last year, requiring seizures to be made in any case where the limit of the license is passed.

BAFETY IN BOILERS.

The Zulu Patriots

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The noblest Roman among Irish Nationalists has spoken in thunder tones through Tue Sun in behalf of the South African Zulus. Reading his brave and dashing periods, suggestives they are of all the logistics and tactics of war. I her as they are of all the logistics and tactics of war. I besttate not to say that, if constituted leader of the Irish
military organizations, to whose sympathy he so eloqueuelly appeals, he would be the means of conterring on
the pages of Fish history a halo of slore times humanous
than that o Fondenoy. Here is the finest opportunity
ever presented to the trustees of the "skirnishing fund,
ever proceed to the rustees of the "skirnishing fund,
guage that he would doubties magnetize into similar
bravery any body of frish soldiers is seed under his command. Should the Irish organizations respond to Mr.
McCormack's appeal, in view of the fate of the unhappy
Twesty-fourth at isanitals, it would be prudent for leader
stad men to have their lives insured before starting on
the expedition. B. L. Talker, 18 North William street. and men to have their lives insured belove starting the expedition. B. L. Talley, 18 North William street. New York, July 9.

Get Rid of the Steam Engine!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the ine, which daily costs bags of money, could be dispensed with, would it not be possible for all railroad and steamboat companies to reduce the fare? I assert and can prove it. that it is possible to construct an engine, the dynamical effect of which will equal or excel he steam curine, it is safe, strong, compared, and now-clevs, and, as compared with the first cost of the sheam engine, in expensive. When put in passe there is no after expense, unless some of its parts get out of order. A boy can tend it. There is no belief to explice, and it is not liable to get out of order. Can be lifted in a pince, tike a stove. The invention has never been patented nor described in print. What shall too John Harrar.

An Indignant Traveller. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The railroads running into Jersey City advertise to transfer pas-sengers to Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Hunter's Point, etc., by the Annex boats free of charge. Coming in on the New Jersey Central Menday morning with my wife and babe, we passed through the gate, handed in our ferry tickets, and went aboard the Annex boat. Soon a collector came around and collected ten cents apiece. I got off at Wall street to go to business, supposing the boat would land any wire at South Sixth street. Williamsborgh, as they advertised. The boat stopped at Fulton street next, where most of the mass-eagers landed. After wating some twenty minutes, the remaining passengers were informed that the boat would go no turbler. As I had paid my wife's lare to a landing ness our home. I did not think to hand her any change, and she was goeally inconvenienced. She could have saved money and over an hour's time had she crossed the terries and taken the cross-town ears. There was nothing the matter with the boat as I could learn. I consider this an outrage. New Jersey Central Monday morning with my wife

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Will THE SER please listen to one wounded soldier more! When are they going to pay us our arrears of pensions! A long time ago it was announced that on Jone I they were going to begin payment. I do not know that it can reasonship be expected that the general Government should enleavor to speedily liquidate the claims against it, but I do know that they hold private individuals to a strict ac-count. It is now over six months since this bill was passed and approved, and I have failed to hear caltinough I know of many in my Fost, and in others, too, to whom it is due of a sincle astrictment beyond the sum paid to rs winster scheuck. Bix months may not seem long to rs winster scheuck. Bix months may not seem long to rs winster scheuck, Bix months that the Government, but to those wounded and the contract of the country it seems a long time. A promisent Congressment wrote me under date of June 15 that every facility had been afforded to enable the Government to liquidate these claims. Commissioner Bentley said last March that he could assly make these payments in a short time if Congress would only let him. Why does he not make his promise tood and relieve many now upon the AKRIOUS SKAT.

Jefferson or Paine ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read a communication signed "W. H. B.," and considering that perhaps all readers are not acquainted with the facts reating to the preparation of the Declaration of Inde pendence, and might take for truth the erroneous ideas promulgated by that letter, I write to remove any such impression. The incontrovertible testimony of great men, whose names are affixed to the Declaration, as to the convinces all unprejudiced minds that he did not require the aid of Paine's or of any other pen. John Adams, in a letter to Timothy Pickering, in 1822, says: "Mr. John Camer Into Chaggress in Iune, 1775, and brought by takint of composition. Writings of his were handed shout, remarkable for the peculiar felicity of expression." In 1894, twenty years earlier, Mr. Adams, in his autobiography, says: "Mr. Jefferson had the reputation of a masterly pen." These words apeak volumes. Had "W. H. B." perused history, he would never have calumitated the memory of a man dear to the hearts of the American people. Mr. Jefferson was the Chairman of the Tomittee to prepare a Declaration, he was unanimously pressed to undertake the drait. Mr. Adams, in his correspondence, stales that the instrument was reported. "In Jefferson's own handwriting, as he first. "W. H. B. "uses the agreement that the continuent was reonvinces all unprejudiced minds that he did not re

peried "in Jefferson's own handwriting, as he first threath."

"W. H. R. "uses the argument that the insertion of the clause against slavery shows that the Declaration was written by Paine. It is well known that Jefferson was aways opposed to slavery. In 1784, when a member of Congress, he submitted a plan of covernment for the Western territory. One of its provisions was that after 1800 there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Sintex. Again, in 1800, when President, he requested thing east to interpose its authority for the aboution of the slave trade. Many other instances cound be cited. The other theories of "W. H. B." that Paine was a triend of Franklic, and handed the Declaration to Jefferson, etc., are unworthy or attention. Jefferson was too high-minded to be made a tool of by Pane, Franklin, or any other man, or to stoop to the base position." W. H. B. "has sendera over the assign to him.

Yours, &c., "H. B." has

To tun Editon of Tun Sch-Ser, "W. H. B." has sade a great discovery, viz., that Tom Paine wrote the Declaration of Independence instead of Thomas Jeffer son. This discovery is on a par with the assertion frequently made that Shakesbeare's works were written a number of secluded monks, and that Nacoleon's flaming proclamations were, as a rule, written by Marshal Berthier, his chief of staff. Freadent Jacason's State papers were written by Martin Van Buren, says another; and Gen. Washington's public decuments were put in shape by Alexander Hamilton. Seward wrote Lincoln's messages, Ac.; Marcy wrote Free's. Now, who wrote Hayes's veto messages? Some say Key, the sentleman who voted in the Electoral College of Tennessee that who voted in the Electoral College of Tennessee had and beets to the great Fraud of the nineteenth century.

July 8, 1879.

W. II. P.

Rabid Animals and Hydrophobic Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In my opinion it is better doctors should find out the cause of hydrophobia and liscure, rather than throw dust on each ther and in the eyes of every one else, as in the case of br. D. Edwin O'Neil and the lamented Mr. Summers of the barge Kelic. Inflammation of the nuceus cost of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a poor young man of 23 years. I have to work hard all day, but of this I do not complain. What bothers me most is my thinness. I feel well and have very good he aith, but of flesh there is very little on my hones, and my hones are very small. My less I am ashanied of. Yet I am truly thankful I have the use of them. But is there no reasonable way of becoming stonter? If The Sys c must cle the required Internation, perhaps some of its readers will kindly introduct. How is if that some prople are so flesh, while others are so that? There surely must be some reason.

Mr. Carey's Vote. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Guady expresses my sentimicate exactly. Countino votes for Samuel J. Thilen, sure. HERRY D. Caser, 322 Reet 117th street.

A Plos for the thildren. From the Londonties Medical News. We make again our summer then for children We begins brether to do what they can be examples in their was tambles, and by their changes without to product these little ones surface has another day iron being smethered by the romos and vanishes and night red distributes see of the road mothers is the short information of their hair and take a way their distributes of 1 and at home. It will improve the growth of their changes of their hairs and the distributes and the shape or first next. Preach the alomn has not another increase and the shape or first next. Preach the alomn hashon of angue drawers and flamed bands on wooden juccest. This muching for girls, with underskirts and bashes reduced to the maintains of the fact, which is a wooden jucces to the maintains of the state of the state

Lester Walkick in Culfornia.

From the Nan Francisco & ter-ther. Lester Wathiek, the jest of the New York the-atura world, they me to emist be noticed in son Francis, set What a commentary mean the teste of this tery can impolite particle the man Penagosan hard out the basi-ier, 36 miner room only and Primare was growthed to repetion. We are sorry that the great Wathack will the back with him the remembrance of such a com-parison.

Movement to Aboit-h Capital Punishment. CONCORD, N. H., July 9.- There was a bearing this are noon before the special reminister of the lieux on the stolation of capital punishment. Carriers scribe those made a sec her. It is notesteed that they will see perfy a till for the continuentation of Reads h's emiques this sate from a whole left is being desired.

BOW GRANT CHEATED COL. BORNEY.

emising a Cabinet Position to Gov. Curtis and then Bending him to Siberian Exile. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The dential struggle of 1868, between Grant and Seymour, was one of the most spirited campaigns ever witnessed in Pennsylvania. preliminary battle was fought in October, Hartranft, Republican, and Boyle, Democrat, runring for Auditor-General, and Hartranft winning by only 9,667 majority in an aggregate vote of 655,000. The official vote showed that of that small majority Allegheny County-a that time the home of the late Robert W. Mackey contributed 8,957 of it, or nearly the entire majority given for Hartranft, while Philadelphia, which usually gives from ten to twenty thousand Republican majority, gave Mr. Boyle

a majority of 175 votes.

The result of the October election made the Grant managers painfully anxious about the termination of the November election, and Col. Forney, who was one of the first to suggest Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate, was the most anxious of all. In the struggle for Auditor-General, Gov. Andrew G. Curtin and Col. A. K. McClure, and their immediate friends, took little or no part. To bring these men, whom Gen. Cameron had almost forced out of the Re publican party, over to the support of Grant, was one of the pleasant duties imposed upon Col. Forney.

That promises were made I do not know, but Curtin, McClure, Armstrong, Ett Slifer, Irwin, and others all turned in for Grant, and the result was that he carried the State by 28,898 over

In the early part of February, about one month before Grant was inaugurated, Col. Forney and Col. McClure called upon him in Washington

In the early part of February, about one month before Grant was inauzurated, Col. Forney and Col. McClure called upon him in Washington for the purpose of urging Gov. Curtin for a seat in the Cabinet. Gen. Grant received them with marked cordinity, told them he knew all about the dissensions between the Cameron and Curtin wings of the party, and closed an interview lasting fully two hours by saving: As Gen. Cameron was in the Senate, his intention was to , it Gov. Curtin, or one from his side, in the Cabinet, so that both should equally enjoy the Distronage of the State.

Upon passing into the street Col. Forney remarked with emphasis: "We've got old Winnebago at last; with Curtin in the Cabinet the end of Cameron's reign will soon be over."

"It looks as if Grant meant to make Curtin a Cabinet officer," replied Col. McClure: but I have been disappointed so often I will wait and see whether he is sincere in what he says."

One week before the 4th of March, 1869. Col. McClure visited Washington upon the same errand, Hecarried a sealed latter from the Hon. John M. Read, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to Gen. Grant, urging the appointment of Gov. Curtin to a seat in the Cabinet. Col. McClure presented the letter, which Grant read very, very slowly. After he had finised it, the President-sleet said:

"I am glad you are here. I meant to have sent word to you this afternoon asking you or some friend of Gov. Curtin to come over to Washington, as I wanted to say that in making up my Cabinet I have come to the conclusion to appoint personal friends rather than to make the appointments for political consideration."

To that Col. McClure replied: "As Gov. Curtin is not embraced in your circle of personal friends, he will not, of course, be one of your Cabinet officers, and your conclusion leaves me free to say that by the appointment of such men as Borie, or Boker, or George H. Stuart, or Aubrey H. Smith to a Cabinet office, you will but invite the most disastrous failure that ever attended he administrat

Archbishop Purcell in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial. Archbishop Purcell and his private secretary Father Callaghan, returned from their Eastern trip is Cincinnati. The very marked restoration of the health and spirits of his Grace is very apparent. He has no been so well for twenty years as at present. On Saturday last the Archtishop was present in the cathedra from 3 until 10 o'clock in the evening, allowing himself only a brief interval for tea at 7. He attended personally to the reliations duties during contessional hours, and administered aparitual consolations to numbers who sught him during the evening. On Sunday he officiated at early mass, and apake to the congregation, aluding being of the contestion of the congregation, aluding being of the contestion of the congregation of the congr swepht him during the evening. On Sunday he officiated at early mass, and spoke to the congregation, alluding briefly to the encouragement that had been received by himself and Dr Callaghan in their Eastern trip. During the day the reverend Archibidiop was again present in the exthedral for a brief period during atternoon devo-tions, and in the evening he seemed remarkably cheerful and elastic. Yesterday he went to Mount St. Mary's, where he will remain this week giving spiritual instruction preparing for their first communion. These young people are making the retreat this week; for seven days they remain in sectioson for private devotion, and his Grace gives them spiritual instruction two hours each action of the seven the section of the sectio

The present relief he leels from the harassing strain has acted as a rejuvenating influence. He reters with espe-cial satisfaction to the period of time in New York when he was the goest of Cardinal McCloskey.

From the London Daily News

Prom the London Budy News.

In the House of Commons, on June 26, Mr. J. McCarthy asked the Colonial Secretary whether his actention has been called to the letters published in the Nani Merary from Capt. D'Arcy of the Light Horse, in which after marrating the incidents of a battle, he said: "We killed a little over 2.83), and when once they retired all the horsemen in camp followed them for eight miles, batchering the brutes all over the place. I told the men. No quarter, boys, and remember yesterday! And they did knock them about, killing them all over the place," Also to a letter from Commandant Scherm-brucker, in which that officer said, "For fully seven miles I chased two columns of the enemy, shooting increasing in the thick column, which could not have been less than 5,(00) strong. They became exhausted, and smoothing them down would have taken too much lime, so we took the asseguic from the dead morn such time, so we took the asseguic from the dead morn cell, with learning term the construction scaled by the responsible.

Sir M. Hicks Hozale, said be had seen the first of the belong to the local volunteer force, and to what authorny they are responsible.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach said he had seen the first of the eiters. Capt D'Arcy was said to belong to the Light Horse, and he knew nothing more about him. He be-lieved Commandant Scherubpucker was emagged with other colonial forces in Natal, and he apprehended that both those officers would be brivaded with the regular forces, and would therefore be subject to the articles of war, and responsible to the General in command of the army.

A Royal Wedding Frustrated

From the Continuest Commercial.

London, June 26.—"After galloping about from point to point the Prince essend a Zono on a distant knobe, and made after him." So ran assentence in a Natal paper, which arrived here several weeks and; and according to the Landon Thore, it was a striking incident, Since then the world has been startled by a more striking incident. Since then the world has been startled by a more striking incident. It superare that this time it was a Zono that condend after the Prince. We have no building on the little of the Zono of the way, as David did Urini, because he and the Prince set this true also that the Prince when just the Prince set it is true also that the Prince who is the little with the Prince set it is true also that the Prince who is the little with the Prince set it is true also that the Prince when just the little of the Landon expressed a desire to be placed there should be be sain. It is certain that there was no torsience living whem the English Government and knew more agains to probe through the wearth were not a witness to probe the only of the was a result of the placed there have been better pleased to have wed Beatrice, could be have been better pleased to have wed Beatrice, could be have been carried to the French throne. From the Cincinnett Commercial.

A Pean for Quintne. Rejoicings ring throughout the land.

Quining is free! Quining is free! Its bonds are burst, its shackles fall. Send the giad news to one and all, Through shanty, tenement, and hall-Quimine is free ! Quinine is free Malaria flies in wild alarm.

Quintine is free! Quintine is free! And fever hides her burning head, And ague totters off in dread-Economy quimne has wed! Quinine to free! Quinine is free! Up goes the price of Jersey lots, Quinine is free! Quinine is tree! The red feet may be happy yet;

Enzabeth her villas let, And Rahway even pay her debt. Quantitie in tren! Quintitie in free! All States Island, Flushing, baill Quintur is free! Quintum is tree! Be work, Montrose, and Hockensack, Bulloken, Haver-traw, and luck.

Hall! every place on every track Quinine is free! Quiranc is tree! Now all one saves in Jersey rent --Wont go to pay the doctors' bills, Or democrated for Peruvian pulls.

Hope dewise again spon our land. Quality to free! Quaite to tree! Hall, gmnine, smear contril star. And Acue trills " Hurrah! Hurrereah!" Quantic is free ! Quisanc is free!

Quintie is fre! Quintie le tree !

SUNBRAMS

-The Zulu war costs England more than

-The King of Denmark is seriously afected in the spine from a fall.

-Some American corsets shipped to Mexto were supposed to be saddles of a new kind, and were returned as not giving satisfaction.

—Jewish refugees returned to Karlova, in Rounells, on an official invitation. A mot of Bulga-rians broke into the houses occupied by these Jews, and stoned the inmates. The Jews appealed in vain to the uthorities, and were chased out of the town.

-Since the burning of the Mikado's palace, seven years ago, he has lived in an edifice inate-quate to his wants, and his subjects have so much regret. ed this that many have sent subscriptions toward a new ouse, for the erection of which the Government ha -Miss Shattuck, after lying helplessly

abed for four years, at West Galway, N. V. prayed ear-nestly for a miraculous cure, and instantly got up and walked. But her recovery is not complete, and the mem ers of a Methodist church meet at her house every evenng to pray for another miracle. -Brigands have been infesting the Span-

ish province of Catalonia. They levied contributions from the villages through which they passed giving receints for the amounts taken, and promising payment after the triumph of the band. The gendarmeric pur sued and dispersed them, after killing six. -San Francisco has fallen into a bad way.

theatrically. At the California Theatre Lester Wallack has prematurely closed his engagement, the public re fusing to support " Ours" and "Rosedale," and the stame is to be occurred by a play in which appear Arthur Chambers and Billy Edwards, the prize fighters. The Baldwin has an expensive company and very little par rounce, and only variety shows make money. -An inebriated man's remarks to a street

group in Providence are thus reported by the Journal." Don't store at me so; felks might think I was drunk, but I hain't. I've been down to the sait water extening pond lilies for the Sunday school. Don't you see the specimen? Why, I give a pond lily every year to every boy and girl that never misses a day. They say the his never tolls nor spins. Now, look at me, and you will see - A new patent, secured in England, involves the mixing of paints and variation with phos-phorescent salt, or a mixture of time and sulphur. This

composition is to store up daylight and give it out by night. Practically the natentee applies it to clock face. so that at night the hands may be seen distinctly; but his patent claims its use for all kinds of lighting purposes. Rooms may be painted with it, and streets so coated as to become self-iuminous; also ships, buoys, and the other objects used in the signal service. -In whatever way the argument over the

electric light may run, the Yablochkoff shareholders have no right to complain. The net receipts of the European company for the nine months of 1878 were 1,423,000 francs, including 1,230,000 francs obtained by the sale of the Russian patent. The directors, who are cautious men, applied over 700,000 francs in balancing the expenses incurred at the beginning of Deir opera-tions. The general expenses of the nine months were 200,000 france, and the net balance of 460,000 frances passed to the shareholders. -Imitation meerschaum pipes are now manufactured from potatoes in France. A peeled potato is placed in sulphuric acid and water, in the proportion of eight parts of the former to one hundred of the latter.

It remains in this liquid thirty-six hours to blacken, is dried with blotting paper and submitted to a certain pressure, when it becomes a material that can be readily carved. The counterfeit is said to be excellent. An im-tation ivory, sufficiently hard for billiard balls, can be made by still greater pressure. A resemblance of coral is obtained by treating carrots in the same manner. -In a recent speech Lord Derby said: Let those farmers who have sons whom they are bring-ing up to their business look out-side this island. In America and Australia, so long as a man is on good terms with himself, he cannot quarrel with his landlord."

Lord Derby is of opinion that English agriculture has
had no reason yet to feel discouragement, a view which

landed estate to fall even 50 per cent, in value he would still have \$400,000 a year and no one but himself to keep. for his wife has a large jointure from her late husband. -Many tea plants were set in North and outh Carolina and Georgia years ago, but it was not profitable to gather the leaves and prepare them in the elaborate Chinese style, and the plants were left to grow wild. The Agricultural Bureau in Washington received a barrel of leaves from South Carolina. They were placed in wire sieves and steamed, and then run through a clothes wringer to extract the tannic acid. The struc-ture of the leaf was destroyed in the process, and the

perhaps owes its reseate hues to the fact that were

nass was placed in an ordinary pan and dried by a fire A decoction was made, and the aroma was delich -At a boarding school in the Russian town of Pscov there were two pupils, one of them to and the other 13 years of age, who almost lost their wits in reading an account of the charms of life in the United States. They determined to fly to this happy country where, they had learned, the schoolmasters are kind and the food is abundant. They stole away from their board-ing school, got hold of some ham and bread, and started secretly for America. The police were informed of their escape, took up the pursuit, and got upon their track, Very soon the exhausted and desolate adventurers were caught and taken back to school. They had travelled

forty miles away from Pacov. -Simultaneously with the eruption of Etna, in Italy, the inhabitants of a village in the Russian province of Podolsk were suddenly frightened by a sub-terranean thunder, followed by an earthquake. The people flew out of their houses, and beheld a startling spectacle. The houses were moving tigether with the ground beneath them, down the slope toward the river Dniester; a number of the houses fell in rulus; many trees were thrown down and buried in the ground and cracks appeared in the earth, filled with water. In the minutes everything became quiet. There was no loss of life; but thirty houses had been destroyed, and others were carried twenty feet from their original location

and rendered unfit for habitation -Five Baptist pasters of St. Louis publish a protest against the fraternization of Jew and Christian. The meeting house of the Rev. Dr. Boyd's Baptist Church was destroyed by fire Rabbi Sonneschein offered the use of his synacogue on Sundays. Dr. Boyd accepted, and invited Dr. Sonneschein to unite the services. The raubi accepted the invitation, in the services. The rabbi accepted the invitation, offered a devout prayer, and the choir sang liebrew and Christian hymns alternately. Five of the eacht Bantist ministers of St Louis regarded the course of Dr. Boyd as rank heresy. They declare that "such an act of joint religious service could not but have been displeasing to God, however plausible, popular, sendimental, or enjoy-able by mistaken human beings."

-Robert G. Pillow, a son of the late Gen. Pillow, tives on an Arkaneas plantation. A few days age he and one of the colored men were out hunting wild hog. Pillow had a gun, and the negro had armed himself with a pint bottle of whi-key. The hog was shot, and just as Pillow went up to the writhing animal, an immense "cotton-mouth" snake, whose bite is (atal a) that of a rattle-make, fastened its fangs on the calf of hi think I'll try a little of that whiskey now," whiskey being considered a remedy. He poured every drop lows his threat. Then he rapidly walked to the house, half a mile distant, where he drank three tumblers more of whiskey. He was soon in what he calls a " Niagara Fal of a perspiration," which rapidly expelled the pulson and saved his life.

-A political and social movement of impo fance is in progress among the Arabs. Since 1:75 they have to ked upon events in the Turkish empire as a sure sign of its downsall; and in that year the Arabian Messiah, as the Sheik of Derejah calls himself, issued an appeal arging his people to take steps for their preservation. Shelks, ameers, illemas, modiahs, and dervisies met at Derejah and debated means of liberating Arabla from foreign rule. It was decided to establish a political organization, the central committee-consisting of the sheik, five ameers, five ulcmas, and three treasarers-being loor | at Derejah. This central committee has now established sub-committees in Arabia, consisting of the principal men of their respective districts. There is now no district in Arabia to which the agents of the movement have not renetrated; and at the beginning of the present year 60,000 persons were surolled as more bers, each of whom has to pay fifty silver postres to the sub-committee of his district, and to piedge himself or the Koran to hold in readiness such arms as the central committee prescribes. Even in Mecca and Medica the majority of the inhabitants belong to the organization, and men go openly about the streets with particulated stones pleneting a member of the society in their turbans -The results of experiments lately made

with the 12-centimetre and 15-centimetre Uchains guid were so satisfactory that it has been decided to sumbtrate ordinance of this description for the obsolete pieces with which the Austrian fortness a and siver trains are armed About \$125,000 has been valed for the construction and becessary trials of a 25-continuous broade steel guilt and should it be successful, the many actors of a 45ccs time tre piece will be attempted. Should these two comproce good. Anstria will be independent of foreign as stance in providing armaments. The 12 commonite gun is sufficiently light to be easily transported, and effective for dismounting purposes, while the thermis-metre can ean be used for destrocked techt armed of breaching solid managery. Both your are provided with two ands of properties in short with course hands, one taining a large bitraking charge, and a carriered from propertie with feat range. With a charge of the out two pointeds of promotic newdor manufactured expressions these new present the they among to important map of & the an average margle relience of 1,571 and the second At 2,500 cards the accuracy of the French who is notice. equal to that of the heat Krone and arme, while to being tally constructed carriages a raint of 11 tot lands